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Friday, September 25, 1908.

AMERICAN JUDICIAL TICKET.

For Judges, Third District,
ALLEN T. SANFORD.
GEORGE M. SULLIVAN.
WILLIAM H. BRAMEL.
GEORGE F. GOODWIN.
For District Attorney,
A. J. WEBER.

All's swell in Zion.

But through it all, don't forget to
boast.

Mr. Hissen is a musician; but has he
a union card?

Now, brethren, it is meet that we put
our furnaces in order.

Neither have you ever seen such nice
rain as we have here in Dripping Zion.

And Mr. Martineau marched his men
up to Logan, and he marched them back
again.

"Jones, he pays the freight." And
there must be a lot of him in the Mor-
mon church.

But a man should not have so many
questions to ask that he is unable to
answer any.

What's the use of making up your
mind as to how you will vote, if you
don't register?

Well, if the "Democrats" can't beat
the Smith-Snoot-Federal-bunch gang,
the Americans can.

Yes; and they say that the Con-
gressional bee that Mr. Martineau found in
his bonnet is a hummer.

Listening to Maxine Elliott, one
would be led to believe that Nat.
Goodwin was a bad actor.

However, it doesn't look as if there
is to be any bumper crop of hierarch-
ical victories this fall. What?

Also, there are many men in Utah
who feel mighty glad that they do not
stand in Apostle Smoot's shoes.

Friedrich Joseph has never, by
any means, been slow in getting
around; but now he actually flits.

Mr. Bryan made twelve speeches on
Wednesday; and yet some persons insist
that the day of the spellbinder has
passed.

Americans are disliked only because
they will not have a government by
the prophets, of the prophets, and for
the prophets.

"For his anger endureth but a mo-
ment; in his favor is life; weeping may
endure for a Knight, but joy cometh in
the morning."

With respect to the virtue now as-
sumed by the sheriff's office, the pub-
lic may be excused for exclaiming:
"This is so sudden!"

Likewise, the prophet's own testi-
mony shows that he believes firmly in
the principle of local option—to obey
or to disobey God, just as he is girded
pleases.

It is now announced that Apostle
Grant would have entered himself in
the Eisteddfod competitions, except
that no provision has been made for
voices in falsetto.

The Everard heirs are not a bit to
blame for contesting that bequest of

thirty thousand dollars to the Salt Lake
tribe; for it is evident that the
prophets now need no more money for
"nails and window glass" for that
structure.

THE "KERNEL IN THE NUT."

At last something substantial has
come from the "Republican" side of
the house on the evils connected with
the "red-light district." In the Smoot
"Mouth" yesterday morning, County
Attorney Hanson is quoted as saying:
"I will prosecute every case of the
kind mentioned, and I will do all I can
to co-operate with other county offi-
cials in ridding the city of street-
walkers and inmates of immoral houses."
I wrote to Chief Pitt two months ago,
and he replied that it was practically
impossible to secure convictions in the
city court.

Now, that is precisely the trouble. It
has been the common complaint right
along that nothing could be done in the
city court; that Justice Diehl indis-
criminately and without reason, ap-
parently, caters to the vicious class,
refuses to listen to the complaints against
them, and discharges accused toughs of
both sexes in spite of all that the po-
lice can do. It amounts to this, that
the police not only under the adminis-
tration of Mr. Pitt but under previous
administrations, have been simply
bluffed into inactivity by the determi-
nation of the city court not to convict
those whom the police know to be of
the criminal class and to be engaged
in a criminal work.

In this instance also, as in the in-
stance of the failure of the Governor
and the Attorney-General to sense the
point as presented by the American
club, the responsibility for the laxity
and such complaint as may be justly
made, lies with the Republican offi-
cials. Justice Diehl was nominated
and elected by the Republicans four
years ago. The Republican party is
responsible for him, and whether his
refusal to co-operate with the police in
suppressing crime and lawlessness is
explained by his political antagonism
to the American city administration or
not, the fact remains that the attitude
of the court has been distinctly against
the police and in thwarting their
efforts toward enforcing the law upon
the criminal class.

The determination of the "Republi-
can" politicians and office-holders here
to thwart everything done by the Amer-
ican party, and to do everything pos-
sible in opposition to that party, has
been manifested for the past two years
in the frantic use of, and feverish de-
termination of the county officials to
use, the county administration to fight
the city administration on political lines
and for political purposes. It would not
be in the least surprising to find that
the real motive at the bottom of the
criminal class and its opposition to the
police activity against the criminal
bunch was for the same political rea-
son that Hanson and Emery turned
the whole power of their offices, and
used unsparingly the public funds, in
their continued, and expensive warfare
against the city administration. Whether
the "Republicans" will con-
tinue their antagonistic attitude toward
the police in nullifying the efforts of
the Police Department to protect the
city against lawlessness of every kind
by the tough and criminal element re-
mains to be seen. The nominations
are yet to be made, and as soon as
those nominations are made, the city
will understand whether it is to be the
attempted victim of more "Republi-
can" court laxity and of the organized
city hostility, or not.

In the meantime, it is comforting to
know that it was the American club
that made the first official move in
opposition to the "red-light district,"
by calling the attention of the Gov-
ernor and his Attorney-General to their
duty under the State law in regard to
the company that is presumed to be
establishing that district. The fact
that the Governor and his Attorney-
General wholly failed to sense the
point and endeavored to switch it off
upon matters that have nothing to do
with the proposition involved, cuts no
figure. The American club has the
honor of taking the first decisive step
in this matter, and of receiving the
condemnation of the Republican Gov-
ernor therefor. It was only after this
American club move was made that the
opposition waked up to the importance
of the matter, and sensed what was
going on.

REFORM SUGGESTIONS.

Senator Hoar.—Now, if this question is
in the least trespassing on any delicacy
in your mind I do not want to press it.
I ask it for curiosity. If a revela-
tion were to come to you, or if you have
a belief it would come to you, in what way
does it come? By an inward light, by an
audible voice, by a writing, or in what
way? Have you anything you can tell
us about that?

Joseph F. Smith.—It might come by an
audible voice or it might come by an in-
spiration known and heard only by my-
self.

Will the prophet listen to a whisper
from The Tribune? This paper has al-
ways endeavored to advise him for the
best, notwithstanding the fact that he
has spurned our counsel, to his own
undoing. If Joseph F. Smith would
do that which would save him from com-
plete shame, and that which would con-
serve to his people their own honor, he
would make accomplished facts of these
following suggestions:

Revise the Doctrine and Covenants
in such manner as to eliminate the
revelation commanding the practice of
polygamy, and insert in lieu thereof
the Woodruff manifesto, inhibiting such
practice.

Relinquish determination to be a law
unto himself, and to all the world, set-
ting an example of Christian conduct
to his people that will be worthy of
their emulation.

Keep the pledges which he personally
made to the Government of the United
States, and thus show gratitude to the
Nation which extended to him kindness

as gracious as the love given out by a
mother to her babe.

Stop excommunicating men who de-
nounce sin, and cut off the leechers
who commit offenses to grieve men and
anger God.

In other words, let Joseph F. Smith
be a Christian and an American gentle-
man, to save himself and benefit his
people. And, what is more, let him
"do it now."

PERTINENT COMMENTS.

There is a new lot of Mormon im-
migrants at the port of Boston. No doubt
there will be a contest as to the ad-
mission of some of them, because a num-
ber of the former lot admitted that they
were assisted immigrants, and the law
expressly says that such shall not be
admitted. Some of those of the former
lot were assisted, as they confessed, but
they were admitted on Smoot's request,
in defiance of the law. The money they
had was furnished them by the elders.
Still, this assistance will be given in
the most obscure way possible, and
every effort will be made to delude the
officers of the port into admitting
these immigrants, whether they are
properly admissible under the law or
not.

At least one of the former lot of
Mormon immigrants was denied ad-
mission because of her acknowledged
belief in polygamy. Even Smoot ad-
mitted that under the law she must be
excluded. On this point we have her-
etofore commented. If it is true that
polygamy is no longer inculcated as a
doctrine of the Mormon church, as has
been frequently and loudly claimed
here, how does it come that this im-
migrant had adopted belief in the right-
fulness of polygamy? Surely that would
not be a natural outcome of her own
mind. It must have been inculcated
upon her by teaching. Elders
must have indoctrinated her with this
idea, or she could not have held it. In
commenting upon this coming party of
Mormon immigrants, the Washington
Times of September 19th, raises pre-
cisely the same point that we did on
this question of belief. There is no
escaping the conclusion that the Mor-
mon elders in Europe are inculcating
among the converts there a belief in
polygamy, in contravention of the con-
trary claim so loudly made here. Our
Washington contemporary deals with
this point as follows:

The question is whether these im-
migrants individually can pass under the
law. The conclusion, in his latest
statement on the case, makes it plain
that the exclusion recently accomplished
in Boston was based on moral and phys-
ical reasons. Those excluded were either
bodily unfit and the law is made com-
pulsive on this point, or else they made
admission of their belief in polygamy.

So we have left the pertinent ques-
tion: How did these people in the latter
class come to profess such a belief?
Polygamous marriages are supposed to
have ceased when the Mormon leaders
traded polygamy for Statehood. The mis-
sionaries sent out from Salt Lake City
are supposed to be law-abiding citizens.
How is it, then, that these aliens come
over here believing in polygamy, just as
others believe in anarchy, and presum-
ably ready to practice such a belief if
they are not discouraged? Are they mis-
guided? Or are the Mormon agents in
foreign fields teaching antagonism to our
laws?

A more general comment is made on
this expected party of Mormon im-
migrants by the Boston Traveler of Sep-
tember 19th, under the headlines, "The
Mormon Menace," and "Despotic Law-
Breakers Are Allowed Openly to Vi-
olate the National Laws." The article
is the leading editorial in the Boston
Traveler of that date, and reads in full
as follows:

One hundred "assisted" Mormons are
expected to arrive on the White Star
steamer Republic tomorrow. Protru-
ing by the experience of the last month,
these girls will probably deny that they
believe in polygamy. The fact that they
are "assisted" is acknowledged by Sen-
ator Smoot, who admitted that their pas-
sage is paid by wealthy Mormons per-
sonally, obviously a subterfuge to evade
the law.

The claim made by the Mormon authori-
ties that they have abandoned polygamy
is farcical. Polygamy is not only prac-
ticed openly, but the Mormon church pro-
tects these violators of the law and helps
them to cover up their transgressions.
Thousands of persons living openly in
polygamous households in Utah are safe
from punishment because the church
is not dare to proceed against them. The
extreme difficulty to obtain evidence in a
community hostile to the enforcement
of any given law is obvious. Only when
some elder dies and leaves a family of
half a dozen wives with numerous chil-
dren to corroborate the disposition of his
property is polygamy shown.

It would be political suicide for any
judge or district attorney to prosecute
for violation of the law against polyg-
amy, and every one who has attempted it
has soon found himself out of an official
job. When the district attorneys are
forced to prosecute they mitigate the of-
fense, as in the case of President Joseph
F. Smith, who was fined \$500 for un-
lawful cohabitation. The original charge
made against him was adultery, a more
serious offense under the law. The
prosecuting officers not being able to
evade putting the case on trial, reduced
the crime to a minor offense.

The danger of Mormonism is that the
church claims absolutely to be the King-
dom of God set up on earth. All gov-
ernment is despised by the church, and
any given law is obvious. Only when
some elder dies and leaves a family of
half a dozen wives with numerous chil-
dren to corroborate the disposition of his
property is polygamy shown.

Without immigration Mormonism can
not live. Every evidence points to the
fact that these alien girls who have been
brought in through the port of Boston
for years are intended as polygamous
wives for Mormon elders.

The power of the Mormon church to
live in defiance of law and to perpetuate
a semi-despotic rule is in their usurpa-
tion of political power.

Mormons do not intend to abandon po-
lygamy. President Smith testified in
Washington in 1904 that the people of
Utah had concluded the counsel to give
up polygamy. In his testimony it was
brought out that the Book of Doctrine
and Covenants, believed to contain the
revelations of the church, did not con-
tain the one doing away with polygamy
known as the "Manifesto" of 1890. Pres-
ident Smith promised that a new edition
would be printed containing it. A new
edition has since been issued and there
is no sign of the "Manifesto" in the old
revelation commanding polygamy remain-
ing as in the old book. The evidence at
the Smoot trial showed that since the
"Manifesto" at least five of the twelve
apostles had taken plural wives.

Senator Hoar, in his report of the
senate committee on privileges and elec-
tions, stated that of the 12,000 members
of the Utah branch of the church, 23 per-

cent are living in polygamous cohabita-
tion.

The government at Washington is re-
sponsible for Mormon polygamy, since
the time of President Fillmore, who ap-
pointed Brigham Young Governor of the
Territory. This protection of these law-
breakers has been continued ever since,
and because the Republican party desires
this year the vote of Idaho and Utah
the laws of the United States are being
broken openly, without possibility of re-
dress or hope of punishing the guilty.

How much longer will this despotism,
which falsely assumes to be a religion,
be allowed to defy the nation's laws?

That is certainly a fair, compre-
hensive, and well-informed comment on
the situation. It shows that while in
most places in the East there is much
density and misunderstanding on all
these matters, the light is breaking in
some places and has become so strong
and true that nothing is hid. The above
comment from the Boston Traveler
shows the most comprehensive knowl-
edge of the general situation here of
anything that we have seen in an East-
ern paper for a long time.

THE PRESIDENT'S MIX-IN.

That was an extremely vigorous let-
ter which President Roosevelt wrote,
assailing Governor Haskell of Okla-
homa as an ally of the Standard Oil
interests. From the court record the
President charged that Governor Has-
kell was unduly active in behalf of a
branch concern, the parent of which
was the Standard Oil company, and so
far as the surface showing goes he
made a tremendous showing against
Haskell. The reply of the latter, how-
ever, somewhat diminishes the force of
the assault by pleading that in acting
as the President assails him for doing,
he was merely doing what he was com-
pelled to do under the Enabling act
that authorized Oklahoma to form a
State government. This act, as Gov-
ernor Haskell claims, required that
certain franchises already granted, un-
der which vested rights were ap-
proved, must be recognized in the new
State government and their rights and
privileges protected. But this plea, on
the other hand, is undermined by the
fact as cited by the President, that the
Attorney-General of Oklahoma differed
with the Governor on this point. At
the same time, also, it must be con-
fessed that Governor Haskell shows a
disposition to dwell more upon other
matters than upon these specific accusa-
tions in his reply to President Roose-
velt. That reply, however, is certainly
more effective than one might suppose
who read only the President's letter.

Mr. John W. Kern, the Democratic
nominee for Vice-President, creates a
division in this triangular controversy
between Bryan, Roosevelt, and Haskell,
by jumping into the arena with certain
questions that are surely well calcu-
lated to embarrass the President. Mr.
Kern asks how it is that the President
becomes so sensitive all at once with
respect to the acts of Governor Has-
kell, and he points out that Dupont,
one of the Republican National cam-
paign managers, is defendant in a suit
along practically the same lines on
which the Standard Oil company is as-
sailed; that is, for creating a monopoly
in the powder business, and enjoying
advantages in that business similar to
those which the Standard Oil enjoys as
to its product. Others are named also
in the same connection by Mr. Kern,
and altogether it is a lively mix-up.
As the case stands, no matter how se-
vere Mr. Roosevelt may be upon Gov-
ernor Haskell and upon others that he
might name, the retort is that those of
his own political family and in the
like relation to the Republican cam-
paign that Governor Haskell is to the
Democratic campaign, stand under pre-
cisely the same accusations, and pro-
ceedings have actually begun against
some of them in the Federal courts
for like offenses.

Senator Foraker was bowled out by
Mr. Hearst and eliminated from the
campaign, and probably from public
life. And President Roosevelt had no
hesitation in jumping upon Foraker
when he was down, which Taft refused
to do. A Cincinnati dispatch to the
New York Times, however, puts the
Foraker case in a light that ought to
have restrained the President from at-
tacking the Ohio Senator. That dis-
patch says that the reason why Foraker
wished to get hold of the newspaper in
Ohio was to help Roosevelt and oppose
the Presidential aspirations of Senator
Hanna. If this is so, then Mr. Roose-
velt is distinctly ungrateful to Foraker
in delivering this attack upon him
when he is at such a disadvantage as
he is at present. The Ohio State
Journal was friendly to the nomination
of Hanna, and it is very likely that if
Hanna had lived he would have been
the Republican nominee for President
four years ago, in place of Roosevelt.

The Ohio State Journal was urging his
candidate, and it was to shut that off
in favor of Roosevelt that Senator
Foraker wanted to get control of that
paper. Foraker's case, as to the "of-
fense" charged herein, seems to have
been of the same nature as that which
Mr. Roosevelt charged upon President
Harriman of the Union Pacific and
Southern Pacific railway systems. Mr.
Harriman raised \$250,000 by his per-
sonal efforts in New York in aid of
the Roosevelt campaign fund. Roose-
velt turns against Harriman and scores
him severely in pursuance of the anti-
railroad policy which he inaugurated,
and which has caused such distress all
over the country. In that case, how-
ever, what should have been gratitude
to Mr. Harriman appeared merely to
lend violence to his attack. In the
same way Mr. Roosevelt appears to be
vindictive towards Foraker, in spite of
Foraker's efforts for him.

These interchanges of personalities
and recriminations between our chief
public men in this campaign make in-
teresting reading. The President's ac-
tivity also may fairly be held to indi-
cate that he feels the need of reinforce-
ing the Taft campaign, and that he
considers the situation in some degree

perilous. And that there is danger in
the situation for the Republican ticket,
no one who looks over the situation can
fail to see.

THE AMERICAN PRIMARIES.

The American primaries held in this
city and county on Wednesday evening
showed a liveliness and an interest in
the American party principles vastly
encouraging, and indicating a tri-
umphant success at the ensuing county
election. In places where there had
been no American sentiment at all, or
where that sentiment was but small and
languid, the keenest interest was taken
in these primaries, large attendance
was noted, and full delegations were
sent to represent these localities in the
county convention, which convenes in
the Salt Lake Theater next Monday
morning at nine o'clock.

The word which comes of the spread
of American principles throughout this
county and State is of the most glorious
character. Everywhere the people are
getting tired of being moved about as
pawns on a chess-board, by ecclesiasti-
cal bosses and sub-bosses, as if they
had neither interest in civil affairs or
politics, nor any will of their own with
respect to those matters. Throughout
the State this feeling is manifest, and
is being expressed with more openness
and vigor than ever before. Republi-
cans everywhere denounce the ring
and its connection with the church power,
from which it derives its authorita-
tive voice and controlling force. The
Democrats everywhere, realizing that
this church power at the back of the
Republican party, sustaining and vital-
izing it, is a force against their own
party, and an extraneous political ir-
responsibility and obnoxious power, are
speaking for freedom.

Governor Cutler, when urged by a
friend to be a candidate for
Governor in disregard of the
"counsel" of the church that Spry
must be the candidate, and must be
elected, suggested that he would be glad
to see the day come when such inde-
pendent and personal action in politics
might be had, but that day was not yet.
He, speaking from the inside, knew how
these things were better than any out-
sider could know them; and he said that
knowing this, it is impossible for him to
take the independent stand now that
he would like to take. We point Gov-
ernor Cutler, and all who like him are in
this distressful condition, to the Ameri-
can party as the power which will
strike down those shackles that prevent
independent political action by men
like himself, who long to take it. It
is American party activity, American
party principles, that will emancipate
all independent minds in this State
on political matters. It will free them
from church domination, allowing them
to exercise their prerogatives as Ameri-
can citizens, and their rights as inde-
pendent electors. Americanism is the
leaven which will leaven the whole
political lump in this State, making for
an independence in politics and in civil
affairs that is bound to achieve the ulti-
mate redemption of Utah from the po-
litical thralldom in which the State has
been constantly held by the ecclesiasti-
cal usurpers. These, not content with
their sway in religious affairs, have
held firmly to their grasp of civil con-
trol, and their sway of both the chief
parties of the State, using each in turn
to their own personal and sectarian ad-
vantage, and rejecting one or the other
at will, without mercy, principle, or
regard for anything whatever except
their own selfish and degrading ends.
The day of redemption from this
wretched state of affairs, political and
civil, is swiftly approaching. And, as
we said the other day, when the hour
of redemption strikes, the revolt
against ecclesiastical despotism will be
as swift and triumphant in Utah as it
recently was in the Empire of Turkey.

COMMERCIAL CLUB AND G. A. R.

The banquet tendered by the gov-
ernors of the Commercial club yester-
day to the victorious committee of the
Grand Army posts that went to Toledo
and secured for this city the next Na-
tional encampment of the G. A. R., was
a very gratifying affair to all con-
cerned. The Commercial club assumes
the responsibility of preparing for and
taking care of the encampment, and
undoubtedly will begin its work very
soon, and with due energy and com-
prehensiveness.

At the banquet were very earnest
and spirited speeches were made com-
mendatory of the good work of the Grand
Army committees from this city who
made such a success of their effort at
Toledo to capture for this city the next
great prize of having the National en-
campment here next August.

Undoubtedly the people of Salt Lake
will approve of the Commercial club
in taking charge of this great enter-
prise, and all will do whatever is in
their power to forward the good work
and support its plans. It is understood
that the governors of the club will ap-
point a number of committees and will
see that the undertaking is put on a
solid basis, and that the programme for
the entertainment of the encampment is
planned on such lines as will commend
themselves to the National Grand Army
officers of the encampment in their
visit to this city during the ensuing
month of December.

The best feeling is manifested by
the Grand Army men with respect to
this banquet, and to the attitude of the
Commercial club in assuming the re-
sponsibility for and management of the
preparations for the encampment.
Everything is in excellent shape, and
no doubt the outcome will be to the
satisfaction of every one concerned, as
well as to the high repute and advan-
tage of Salt Lake.

CASTORIA.

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BOYS' SUITS
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A surplus stock of above sizes
and a few smaller, consisting of
sample suits and broken lines of
regular stock from which the
smaller sizes have been sold. They
are regularly priced at just what
they are usually sold for, but, be-
ing invoiced to us at about half
the regular wholesale price, en-
ables us to offer them to you at
just about half their regular
value—a notable saving, because
the suits are of that reliable na-
ture which specially adapts them
to school wear.

KNICKERBOCKER AND
STRAIGHT KNEE STYLES.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED



It's the Unexpected
That Happens.

The rain of yesterday came
as a surprise to nearly every
body.


And it found many unpre-
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that before the day was over
many suits were sadly in
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prises—and save your cloth-
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